State Librarian

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LVIII—NO 2,974 | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893. | NEW SERIES—VOL. X—NO. 515

THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY,.....FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Sugar, 15 times sweeter than that produced from the cane, is being made from cotton seed grown at Witu, East Africa.

Restaurants in the World's Fair grounds at Chicago are to be 20 in number, and are to accommodate 45,000 at one time.

It is reported that the old man Count Ferdinand De Lesseps, who is under sentence to five years in prison on account of the Panama fraud, is dying in Paris, ignorant of the decision and his shame.

Three-quarters of a second is the time occupied by the fall of a knife in the guillotine. The knife is weighed by 120 pounds of lead, falls nine feet, and cuts through flesh and bones as easily as through a bar of soap.

The report, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that Senator Hill is preparing to oppose the confirmation of Judge Gresham is almost incredible. Senator Hill is understood to have ambitions—but his ambitions will never be satisfied if he should take that course.

There are over 6,000 women in the United States who act as postmistresses. The largest number in one State, 463, is in Pennsylvania; Virginia is second, with 460. There are 156 in Ohio, 253 in New York, 216 in Georgia, 210 in Texas, 209 in Kentucky, and only one in Alaska.

The Missouri Legislature, says the Wilmington *Star*, is coming gallantly to the vindication of the rights of the people of that commonwealth, and has before it a bill requiring circuses to exhibit what they show on their posters. When a Missouri man goes to a circus he wants to get his money's worth.

Cesare Orsini, whose appointment as Italian envoy to Mexico is announced, is a brother to the leader of the attempted assassination of Napoleon III., while the latter was driving to the opera—Felice Orsini, whose name was given to the kind of bomb used on that occasion.

Gov. Fishback has received replies from all governors relative to the convention to be held at Richmond, Va., April 12th, and has wired Governor McKinney of Virginia, to the effect that the convention would be held. With two exceptions, chief executives of all southern States will attend the convention. The ways and means to advance the interests of the south is the object of the meeting.

When Gladstone speaks, says the Petersburg *Dispatch*, the world listens. His vigor is marvellous, his eloquence persuasive, but the greatest source of his power is not in these things nor in the majesty of his intellect. They all have their effect, but over, above and before all else, William Gladstone is beloved, admired and followed by a majority of the English race for his pure and single-minded sincerity.

In less than two weeks Mr. Cleveland will for the second time be inaugurated President and all the arrangements for a grand celebration are being perfected as rapidly as possible. A very great crowd will doubtless attend, and the inaugural ball is expected to be the especially brilliant feature. The latter will be held in the great building of the Pension Bureau, and admission tickets will be sold at $5 each.

The cheap wits, says the N. Y. *World*, who amuse themselves of Hoke Smith's name might well be proud if they had half as honorable a one. The old Revolutionary stock of New Hampshire from which he came on his father's side—his great-grandfather having been an officer in Washington's army—was about as good as any in the country. His mother's family, the Hokes, bear an honored name in the South. Aside from his ancestry Hoke Smith has made a name for himself.

The doors of the Democratic party, says the Amsterdam (N. Y.) *Sentinel*, Dem., are always open to good men—men of brains and high social and official standing. This is one of several reasons why Judge Gresham's selection to the Secretaryship of State by President-elect Cleveland is a bit of most welcome news to fair Democrats in every neighborhood throughout the country. Judge Gresham is not only a valuable acquisition to the Democracy, but a wise choice on the part of Mr. Cleveland, who is endeavoring to surround himself with Cabinet Secretaries who will serve to dignify and make efficient his Administration.

The Populists in the Legislature were greatly astonished when the Democratic members arose as one man and passed a bill in the House to repeal the charter of the State Farmers' Alliance, granted four years ago. The bill will probably pass the Senate. The bill is entitled "An act for the Relief of the Stockholders of the State Alliance Business Agency." There is about $50,000 of the fund, no account of which can be secured by those who contributed it and it is openly charged that it is about to be used in the interests of the People's Party. A receiver will be asked for immediately. A bill was introduced to re-charter the Alliance, which, it is provided, must be entirely reorganized and operated in the farmers' interests. Officers of the Alliance deny that the business fund has been perverted to political purposes. In an address they show that the alliance is in straits. It is asserted that it has lost three-quarters of its members leaving only 25,000.

Kansas, says the Wilmington *Star*, achieved notoriety forty years as "Bleeding Kansas" and she has been going along achieving more or less notoriety ever since. The originator of the Third party idea was a Kansas man, and Hon. Jerry Simpson is also a Kansas man, Mrs. Lease is not a Kansas man, but she couldn't help that. She comes as near it as she can. The Third Party, or as it is now called, the Populists party, took deeper root in Kansas than it did anywhere else and hence the notoriety which she is achieving now. The tussle is between the Populists and the Republicans, each clamoring that the lower house of the Legislature belongs to them, and having exhausted all modes of procedure except the proper one—the courts—they have now resorted to sledge hammers, cudgels, revolvers, &c., to get and hold possession. Both of these parties are demonstrating the fact that neither is fit to rule. The sensible, conservative people of the State, and there must be some, must see it this way, and the result will be that Kansas will in due time become a Democratic State.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

All the Governors of Southern States, save two, will attend the convention in Richmond, April 12th. ——In his message to the Senate on the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, the President urges that action on the treaty be taken at as early a day as possible. The message is accompanied by voluminous documents giving statistics concerning the islands, the correspondence between the commissioners, Secretary Foster and the letter from Secretary Foster to the President in transmitting to him the treaty. This letter gives a synopsis of the terms of the treaty. ——Lieut. Reynold, of the navy, was killed by a cable car in Washington City last week. ——The tax cases in South Carolina have been decided against the State and the sheriffs have been fined $500 each and ordered to prison until the fines are paid —— The owners of the Hotel Zinzendorf at Winston will bring suit against several of the insurance companies who refuse to settle their losses. ——An employe of the Roanoke Southern railroad sues that company for $10,000 damages for the loss of a hand. ——A 11-year-old boy disappeared from a school in Forsyth county and cannot be found. —— The Republicans came out victorious in the Kansas war. The Populists hired a hall down town and determined to hold their sessions there until the question as to which is the legal House is settled. This was brought about by the sheriff of the county taking matters into his own hands as peace officer and collecting together a body of 1,000 deputies to drive the troops from the State House. Many of the troops enlisted as deputies under the sheriff. ——Charlie Mitchell, the English heavy weight, arrived in New York on the *Majestic* and was detained by order of Commissioner Weber, but was discharged under a writ of habeas corpus. ——The editors of the *Commercial* and the *Appeal-Avalanche* of Memphis have been put under bonds of $5,000 to keep the peace. A duel was on tapis. —— The Legislatures of Montana, Washington and Wyoming are still trying to elect Senators. ——A canvass of the Senate shows that the Hawaiian annexation treaty will get more than the required two-thirds vote. ——Cleveland is not yet ready to announce the other members of his Cabinet. ——The Railway Commission has issued an order regulating the charges on telegraph messages over connecting lines. ——The Democratic Legislative caucus has elected Joe Daniels public printer, reconsidering its action. ——Mr. Westbrook introduced a bill in the House providing for the stock law in New Hanover county to go into effect March 1st, 1895. —— The Senate has passed the Public Health bill. ——Another day's experiment with the Rapieff fuse has failed to finally settle the question of its efficiency. ——The compromise of the back tax on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad is off. The parties cannot agree and the committees will recommend to the Legislature to pass an act taxing all property of railroads from 1868. ——Cleveland has appointed J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, to be his Secretary of Agriculture. ——The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations favorably reports the Hawaiian annexation treaty. ——The House Banking and Currency committee will not act on or report any of the bills now pending before it. ——Florence had a $30,000 fire last week. The storage house of the Florence tobacco company containing 90,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco was burned. ——Winston will soon have a handsome new hotel. ——The President has authorized Secretary Foster to issue bonds when ever in his judgment it was necessary to maintain the gold reserve. The free gold in the Treasury is $6,500,000. ——The steamer *Belgic*, just arrived at San Francisco, from Honolulu, reports everything quiet on the Hawaiian Islands and the people anxiously awaiting news from Washington. The annexation sentiment is on the increase on the islands. ——Jas. G. Blaine, grandson of the late James G. Blaine, has scarlet fever in New York. ——The Marseilles newspapers declare that there is no cholera in their city. —— Dun & Co.'s report says outside of the financial uneasiness over the export of gold, the course of business has been undisturbed. There have been this week heavy purchases of securities on foreign orders which will to some extent stop gold shipments. The volume of business is still large. At most Southern points business shows improvement. Our exports of principal products for January were $2,900,000 less than last year while imports at New York alone were $17,000,000 larger than last year. For February our exports have been a little less than last year while imports show an increase of thirty points. ——John Hambright was hanged at Shelby, N. C., last Friday for the murder of Jenks Macabson, over a year ago. ——Both were colored men. ——Marion F. Campbell, colored, postmaster of Beaufort, S. C., has been arrested for embezzling the funds of his office. ——In the trial of S. T. Clark, of Danville, Va., for killing Rev. J. R. Moffitt during the last political campaign, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter and fixed the punishment at five years in the penitentiary. ——The officers of the Farmers' Alliance and their attorneys appeared before the Senate committee Friday to oppose the passage of the bill repealing their charter. W. A. Graham, the trustee, became very much excited in the course of his argument. ——Rear Admiral Ladlow Case, U. S. N., retired, is dead. —— Richmond, Va. will be made the burial place of the entire family of ex-President Jefferson Davis, the remains of all his children and grandchildren now dead will be removed there. ——In the trial of Hugh O'Donnell at Pittsburg, Pa., for murder in the Homestead riots, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. He is yet to be tried for riot, conspiracy and treason. ——The Kansas Republican House of Representatives wins the case in the District court. ——The House Committee on Elections decides the Miller *vs.* Elliott contest from South Carolina, in favor of Elliott, the sitting member. ——The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Judge Jackson. —— In the South Carolina contempt cases Sheriff Vance of Abbeville county purged himself of the contempt and was released from custody. The sheriffs of Anderson and Aiken counties have gone home on parole, being sick. The sheriff of Newburg county remains in custody, refusing to purge himself of contempt. ——Two Mormon preachers have been killed by a body of masked men in Lewis county Tenn. ——Two express trains collided near Leadville. Three railroad men were killed and several wounded. No passengers were injured.

The University.

The following members constituted the joint subcommittee appointed to visit and inspect the State University.

Senate—Battle, chrm'n; Aycock, James, Cheek and Pou. House—Holt, chairman; Eure, Parker, Robertson, Starnes, Walker and Ward.

All the members of the committee made the visit and personally inspected the buildings, recitation rooms, laboratories, library and other equipment of the university, besides witnessing some of the exercises of the institution. The committee reported as follows:

AMOUNT OF STATE PROPERTY AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The committee found the following property belonging to the State: A campus of 48 acres and 5000 acres of forest land adjacent thereto; seven substantial brick buildings with tin roofs; one substantial brick building with shingle roof; memorial hall with slate roof; a framed building for the use of medical students in dissecting corpses, and a rented frame building for gymnastic training; five laboratories for practical work in chemistry, biology, physics, electrical engineering, mineralogy and geology; four museums for work and illustration in geology, mineralogy, chemistry, biology and history; twelve recitation and lecture rooms for instruction in fifteen departments, ninety-nine dormitory rooms for occupation by students; a library and reading room; a chapel for daily morning prayers; a young men's christian association hall and reception room, wherein the young men meet five times a week for worship; two society halls for literary culture, containing over sixty portraits of the most eminent men produced by the State. This property is valued at half a million dollars, and nearly the whole of it has been given the State by philanthropists, and has been received by the State to be sacredly devoted to the higher education of its youth. It is both the duty and interest of the State to maintain this property in such condition as will prevent its decay and enable it to be used for the purposes of its creation.

NECESSITY FOR REPAIRS

The committee personally inspected the condition of each building. The oldest building, "The Old East," is a century old. Its floors, doors, windows, etc., are so worn as to require entire renovation. 'The Old West," is in the same condition, These are three-story brick buildings, containing fifty-two students and six lecture rooms. They have been in constant use since their erection. The New East and the New West are in need of partial repairs of floors, plastering, etc., and all the woodworks needs the protection of paint. The tin roofs of six buildings are badly worn and need replacing. The tin roof on the south building is more than seventy years old, and those on portions of the Old East and Old West are sixty-seven years old. These buildings and roofs have been patched from year to year for the last twenty years until it is a waste of money to continue this temporary make shift. The committee recommend that the Old East and Old West buildings be entirely renovated; that the New East and New West be repaired to the extent needed for their perservation from decay, and that new tin roofs be placed on these four buildings, as well as on the library and the South buildings. The last legislature appropriated $5,000, which was spent judiciously and economically in renovating the South Building and repairing the Chapel, and these two buildings are now in good condition, except the roof on the South building, which is quite worn out.

The committee visited the various recitation rooms and inspected their furniture, and found that the seats and benches were very old and uncomfortable. They are unworthy of the institution, and should be replaced by such seats as are now used in our higher schools and colleges.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee was much impressed by the lack of suitable water supply, and the consequent lack of baths, water closets, etc. Efforts have been made by the trustees to supply these conveniences, but they have not been able to go further than provide a large well with an estimated capacity of 15,000 gallons a day, at a cost of $1,500. The University should be furnished with such conveniences as are considered essential to the health and decency of all institutions of this character. We recommend that the means be furnished to distribute the water from this well to the various buildings and laboratories, and to provide baths, etc., and to furnish a suitable system of drainage. The basement of Smith Hall can be used for closets, etc., so that there will be no expense for buildings to be erected for this purpose. An adequate water supply is not only essential to health and decency, but is a great security in case of fire. With a large body of active young men to constitute a fire brigade, and a large supply of water easily accessible, the half million dollars worth of State property would be practically insured. It is also a matter of economy, for all the water now used by by the students is carried by hand in buckets, and all the waste water is similarly carried away, both at great expense.

AN INFIRMARY.

The roll of students for the present year has already reached 317. In so large a number there must be frequent cases of sickness and to be sick in a noisy college dormintory may sometimes make the difference between life and death. A comfortable frame building should be erected, insolated from the other buildings, for the proper care and nursing of the sick, as well as to prevent the spread of any contagious disease.

THE LIBRARY.

The committee were much pleased with the arrangement of the library. It contains 32,000 carefully selected volumes in all departments of science and literature, besides several thousand pamphlets, and there is urgent need of more shelf room for the same. The committee regretted to see three or four thousand volumes piled on the floor of a room for the lack of accommodation in the library. They saw, also, eighteen boxes of books yet unopened, and said to contain the valuable library of the late Dr. Thomas F. Wood, of Wilmington, recently donated to the University by his widow. There is urgent need of accommodation for these books. People will not make gifts to the University if the State will not incur the expense to receive and preserve them.

MORE ROOM.

There is room in the buildings for the accommodation of less than 200 students. The roll for the present term will reach 250, and for the year 320. If the University is to continue its growth there is need of more room for the accommodation of its studeuts, and the management hope to secure 400 next year and 500 at an early date. The State should provide sleeping rooms for all of her sons who come to the University for education.

GENERAL SPIRIT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The committee was present at morning prayers in the chapel and saw the entire body of students. They also inspected several private rooms and were interested in observing the spirit that prevails. They also saw the young men in their literary societies, and it gives the committee pleasure to testify to their manly and courteous demeanor, and to the manifest spirit of economy and earnestness and student brotherhood that exist in the institution. The committee are entirely satisfied that the University is performing a noble duty to the State, that its power for usefulness is steadily growing in the right direction, and that it merits the care and support of the legislature, as well as the esteem and patronage of our people."

(Signed)
BATTLE, Ch'm. Senate Com.
HOLT, Ch'm. House Com.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Streets of London.

Cor New York Tribune.

Street names in London are not usually painted on the glass in the lamposts, although this is done in some parts of the city. The common practice is to paint them conspicuously on the walls of buildings at the streets corners. The name is almost always followed by one or two letters, such as "E." "W.," "W. C.," "E. C.," "N. W.," etc. These indicate sections—east, west, west center, east center, northwest and the like—and are of especial convenience to the postoffice officials in assorting and distributing the mails.

Another curious thing in London street addresses is the fact that in addition to the name and number of the street itself some other name is attached, as that of some prominent thoroughfare or park or general designation of a certain region; as, for example, "Wellington street, Strand;" or "Montague street, Russell square;" or "Burlington gardens, Bond street." This does not mean that Wellington street is a part of the Strand, or that Montague street is contiguous to Russell square, or that Burlington gardens are in Bond street. It merely signifies that one is near the other in each case, the second being a name presumably well known to everybody in London.

Sometimes there is more than one street of the same name, so that the special designation is absolutely necessary to prevent confusion, and in general it determines the relative location and so is a great convenience.

Evangelist Pearson.

Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, who contributes a column or more of religious matter to the Charlotte *Observer* every Sunday, gives the following as his estimate of the Rev. R. G. Pearson:

"I have heard many eminent evangelists—Earle, Hudson, Harrison, Wharton, Needham, Moody and others—but the greatest preacher of them all, by long odds, too in my humble judgment, is the Rev. R. G. Pearson. I have heard the great preachers of the world—Spurgeon, Parker, Farrar, Beecher, Fuller, Simpson, Durbin, Talmage, Broadus, Storrs, John Hall, Lorimer, Ellis, Hawks, Henson, Bishop Atkinson, Hawthorne, Poindexter, Miller of Charlotte—a very great man—but I am not sure but the little hard-featured Mississippian is the best preacher of them all. Certainly no man ever got hold of my conscience and shook me up like he did. I do not say that he is so great a man as many of these. Take him altogether, Mr. Spurgeon was immeasurably his superior, and I presume Mr. Moody is, in general ability, a greater man than Pearson, but he is nothing like so good a preacher—and I say this after having heard both many times. I say it deliberately: The most wonderful man I have seen in a pulpit is R. G. Pearson, and the beauty of the man is, his character is as good as his preaching."

How a King Stopped Dueling.

Frederick the Great was so heartily opposed to dueling that he resolved to put a stop to it, at least in his army. He issued an order that the first party engaged in a duel without his consent should be summarily punished.

On the very next day after the promulgation of this order, an officer appeared before him, and asked his permission to challenge a comrade to mortal combat. He gave his consent, but stipulated that he should be notified before hand of the time when and the place where the duel was to be fought.

The hour appointed for the conflict arrived, and when the belligerent parties appeared upon the ground, they found the king there, and, to their great surprise, saw a gibbet erected on the spot!

The challenger appealed to Frederick as to what that meant.

"It means this," answered the king sternly; "I intend to witness your battle until one of you has killed the other, and then I will hang the survivor!"

It may be readily believed that the duel was not fought. And, henceforth, dueling was a rare event in the Prussian army.

Draw the Line.

On a bill to repeal the county government for one of the counties, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, all of the Third party members of the House voted with the Republicans. This vote is significant. The Democrats should make a note of it. Had the Third party and Republicans fused, and carried the Legislature as they might have done, the county government system would have been wiped out, and very great evils might have followed. The line between the Democrats and those who are opposed to the Democratic party should be strongly drawn. In casting their vote some of these Third party men did not represent the views and wishes of many of their Third party constituents. Of that we feel assured.

Natural Phisolophy Professor.

"Speaking of transparant objects, glass and water are transparent because you can see through them. Now, Mr. De Kidd, can you give me another example?" De Kidd (eagerly)—"Yes, sir—a keyhole."

More than 400,000,000, lbs. of soap are used in England yearly.

The heart of a Greenland whale is a yard in diameter.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Hon. Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

Washington Post.]

If it should turn out to be a fact that Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has been offered a portfolio to Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, it will no longer be possible to say that the President-elect is devoid of political gratitude. Such an accusation has been made. It was a complaint quite current in 1885 that Mr. Cleveland refused to recognize the services of men who had done loyal work for him during the campaign. Men said that he turned his back upon the authors of his election so that he might smile the more affectionately on those who had been either hostile or neutral.

But if Mr. Cleveland should make Mr. Hoke Smith one of his official family no one can ever say again that he is ungrateful. Mr. Smith has been the Cleveland man par excellence of the South. His newspaper, the Atlanta *Journal*, has held aloft the Cleveland banner for the past five years. During the campaign of 1888, when the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, the Nashville *American*, the New Orleans *Times Democrat*, and other leading Southern journals gave but a faint-hearted support to Mr. Cleveland's policy of tariff reform, the Atlanta *Journal* was earnest, enthusiastic, consistent, and unstinted in its advocacy. After Mr. Cleveland's defeat, too, and throughout the four years of Mr. Harrison's administration, when few voices were raised in favor of Mr. Cleveland's renomination, and when the party leaders, not only in Georgia, but in Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, and two thirds of the Southern States, were declaring that to nominate Mr. Cleveland would be to court certain and irretrievable disaster, Mr. Hoke Smith, both in person and through the columns of his paper, clung to him as the Democracy's one bright hope of victory. The Southern delegations went to Chicago prepared to throw Mr. Cleveland overboard for Gorman, Boies, Hill—anybody upon whom the Northern leaders could unite, but Mr. Hoke Smith was one of the devoted bands who proclaimed Cleveland in season and out of season; in the sunlight or in the shadow; through good and evil report always and under all discouragement. He was the life, the courage, the energy, the patience, and the strength of the Cleveland movement at the South. Mr. Cleveland's nomination was the vindication of his foresight, Mr. Cleveland's election was the triumph of his fidelity.

Mr. Hoke Smith is a man of ability. He stands in the front rank of his profession, and is, besides, of a strong and vivid personality, high courage, and marked force of character. That he has not hitherto enjoyed national notoriety counts for nothing against him. Neither had Mr. Cleveland himself enjoyed it until shortly before he obtained his first nomination to the Presidency.

The Negro not Improving, but Rather Falling Behind.

From the New York Sun.

Nowhere else in the world has the negro race a chance for progress so good as in the Southern States, yet it is not getting ahead there except at a pace that is distressingly slow, even if they are making any advance at all. The free schools may be teaching the younger generations their letters, but they do not seem to be cultivating in them the ambition, or at least the capacity, for improving their material condition.

Unfortunately the same backwardness exists among a great part of the negroes at the North. Formerly here in New York for instance, the colored people were largely employed in domestic service, but of late years families have grown to distrust them, and the more so as they have been recruited in numbers by negro immigration from the South. Many of the negro population at this time are a bad lot, immoral, careless, dispated and disorderly, and they have given a bad name to the whole race, in which are included some of the brightest examples of fidelity to be found among any people. As a whole, they seem to be no better off materially than they were a generation ago, even if they are not falling behind.

A Speaking Watch.

Jewelers' Circular.]

It is said a watchmaker of Geneva, Switzerland, named Casimir Livan, has just completed a watch which, instead of striking the hours and quarters, announces them by speaking like the phonograph. The mechanism of the watch is based on phonographic conditions, the bottom of the case containing a phonographic sensitive plate which has received the impression of the human voice before being inserted in the watch.

The disk has forty-eight concentric grooves, of which twelve repeat the hours, twelve those of the hours and quarters, and twelve more those of the hours and second and third quarters. If the hand on the dial shows the time to be 12:15 o'clock, one of the fine needle points of the mechanism crosses the corresponding groove and the disk, which turns simultaneously, calls out the time, just as the phonographic cylinder. The lower lid of the case is provided with a tiny mouthpiece, and when the watch is held to the ear the sound is all the more plain.

How African Women get Disfigured.

The women of a certain African tribe distort their countenances by thrusting pieces of wood and crystal into their upper lips. They begin with small pieces and gradually increase the size until pieces of incredible dimensions are thus carried, and their lips are transformed beyond recognition, the muscles are so affected that when they smile the lip is drawn upward almost to the eyes, producing an effect that is most ludicrous.

The Most Crowded Spot on Earth.

The Manderaggio, which is one of the quarters of Valetta, the capital of the Island of Malta. In Valetta itself the proportion is 75,000 to the square mile, but in the Manderaggio 2,544 people dwell on a surface two and a half acres in extent, and this gives no less than 636,000 to the square mile, or 1,017,6 to the acre.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

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Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets,

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. MCNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette.
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. McNeill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 7 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street,
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
WILSON, N. C.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.

Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK and TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB. 23, 1893.

THE PARITY PROBLEM.

Congress and the country are seriously debating "parity" among our several descriptions of dollars, says the New York *Herald*. The fear of losing even the existing "parity," which is local and does not exist beyond our own boundaries, is the source of present anxieties. It is real fear! Why the need of "parity," and what causes the fear? The answer is simple. The Sherman "red dogs" make the trouble. If politicians and voters North, South, East and West—will only grasp that, they will compel their servants at Washington, present and prospective, to allay the fear.

Up to 1862 the federal government had only two kinds of dollars—silver and gold. In that year came greenback dollars, which expelled the silver and gold from general circulation. There was no "parity" then between greenbacks and coined dollars. "Parity" between the three classes of dollars did not exist from 1862 till after 1875, when Congress provided for "specie payments" by redeeming the greenback debt "in coin." The plan then was to exterminate greenbacks. To get the coin for that redemption, payment and extermination the Treasury was to issue and sell for coin bonds "redeemable in coin" of the standard value of 1870. Here comes in confusion for the voter of to-day, unless there be a few words of explanation.

In 1870, when the character of the new bonds was fixed, there was by law free coinage of silver dollars and gold dollars alike. The words "in coin" referred to both those dollars. That limitation now controls any bonds the Treasury can now, in 1893, issue and sell to preserve "parity" between gold dollars and greenback dollars. The bonds will be redeemable "in coin," either of silver or gold.

But in 1875 the coining of silver dollars had been by Congress forbidden. Silver was in 1875 and previously demonetized by a world wide movement of the foremost European governments, and of ourselves on the American continent.

"Parity then was easy, for we were to have the gold standard pure and simple, like the English standard since 1816!

But in 1877-78 came a powerful popular demand to restore the coinage of the silver dollars stopped in 1873. The specie payments were not to begin till 1879. Dates are essential here! The silver dollar demand was irresistible. Two-thirds of each House of Congress insisted finally on coinage of "the dollar of the daddies." In the first month of 1878 an entering wedge came in the form of a joint resolution, which went through Congress with a rush and a bound, declaring that, even although the disparity of silver to gold on a weight ratio of sixteen to one was then 92—100 it would not be dishonorable to pay in standard silver dollars all the bonded debt authorized in 1875 in order to get the gold with which to begin in 1879 to pay the greenback debt. Then in February of the same year came restoration of coining the old standard silver dollar.

After that silver dollar legislation Congress, in May of that fated year of 1878, not only forbade the further cancelling of the greenback debt, but bade the paid greenbacks to be reissued and kept in circulation up, as afterward decreed, to some three hundred and forty-six millions. The Supreme Court decided in 1884 that the reissued greenback debt is a full legal tender money. Then came a new "parity" peril!

The gold dollar continued to be the unit and standard of value, to which our greenback dollars, our bank note dollars and our silver dollars should conform in purchasing and debt paying power. Hence the need of "parity." But the disparity between the silver and gold metals increased continually. Out of it came agitation for free coinage as it existed in 1792. Free coinage was voted in the Senate not long ago, but the House did not concur. The silver dollar coinage reached the colossal sum of some four hundred millions of dollars, with nearly a fifth as much subsidiary silver coinage. Naturally "parity" among all our dollars was in still greater peril. By force of law it was, however, maintained.

Finally came, in 1890, the Sherman Silver Purchasing law, which, its author says, was invented to keep off free coinage. The democrats denounced at Chicago the Sherman law as "a cowardly makeshift." In its practical working it has been a contrivance not for coining silver dollars, but for issuing annually fifty millions of full legal tender "red dog" paper debt to pay for fifty-four million ounces of purchased and warehoused silver. The Sherman law has already uselessly added more than one hundred and twenty-five millions to our debt and to our full legal tender dollars, and increased by so much the strain on "parity" with gold dollars. The Sherman law emphasized "parity" by declaring this:—

> It being the *established* policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such legal ratio as may be provided by law.

That is ambiguous, for Congress may change the present ratio of one ounce of gold equal to sixteen ounces of silver to a "parity" of one ounce of gold with twenty or thirty ovnces of silver, which would bring a heavier silver dollar.

It is generally reported in theatrical circles, says the N. Y. *World*, that Edwin Booth has made arrangements to return to the stage next season. It is said that Arthur B. Chase, his manager, has succeeded in inducing Mr. Booth to make a farewell tour of ten weeks, beginning next October. Mr. Booth's rapid convalescence during the last two months and the renewed vigor he has shown within the last two weeks has led his friends to believe there is truth in the story.

We trust the Legislature will take steps to provide for the bettering of the roads.

THE LABORING MAN.

The present system of taxation by the government impoverishes the people, and enriches those who live in the money centres. It withdraws capital from the country towns like Fayetteville. It stimulates manufacturing until there are more manufacturers than the consumers can support. Then the market is glutted, and prices tumble, and the laborer is thrown out of employment or works on part time. Next, the fierce competition in the money centres drives the wealthy capitalists there to seek out the profitable minor manufactures of the country towns. Their great wealth—accumulated during the period that protection enriched them and before the market was glutted—enables them to manufacture more cheaply than the country manufacturer. The country manufacturer in turn is unable to protect himself by enlarging his operations so as to produce as cheaply as his Northern competitor, because he cannot borrow money as cheaply, if he can borrow at all. Hence his industry languishes, his workmen are put on half time, and suffering ensues, It is no wonder therefore that the laboring man voted to repudiate the party that has practically had charge of the finances and of taxation in this country ever since the war, and whose conduct of their great trust has produced the present distress?

The truth is, whatever may have been said in favor of protection in the past, it is now a curse both to the people at large and to the laborers in the industries it was designed to protect. Break down the republican tariff which now prevents our selling in foreign markets, and our languishing industries will have all the work they can attend to.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Pneumatic mail service in America was inaugurated Saturday in Philadelphia. Postmaster General Wanamaker sent a carrier containing the Bible wrapped in the American flag through the tube connecting the sub-station on Chestnut street, below Fourth, with the central station at Ninth and Chestnut streets.

* * *

Gen. Beauregard died at his home in New Orleans, Monday night aged 75 years. The funeral takes place to-day. It is expected that all the veteran organizations of Louisiana and adjoining States, and the Louisiana State militia will participate in doing honor to one of the bravest Confederate Generals. General Kirby Smith is now the only full Southern General living.

* * *

A report has gained currency, says the Wilmington *Star*, that Uncle Tom's Cabin, with variations, was to be performed during the exposition at Chicago, in the grand music hall, by a negro company, Mr. Peter Wilson, of this State, has received a telegram from the Director General of the Fair, contradicting the report and stating that Uncle Tom's Cabin will not be presented there at all.

* * *

If there was at any time, says a Washington correspondent, a disposition on the part of the Democrats to oppose the confirmation of Judge Jackson to be Associate Justice of the Supreme court of the United States, that opposition vanished when the Senate went into executive session this afternoon. There was not the formality of a vote. The executive journal was read containing the nomination of Judge Jackson, which had previously been reported favorably, and when the President of the Senate said "If there are no objections the nomination will stand confirmed" not a Senator opened his mouth. In this quiet way all opposition disappeared and Associate Justice Jackson will, as soon as convenient to him, qualify for the place to which he has been appointed by the Republican President,

The injunction of secrecy was not removed from the proceedings.

* * *

Senator Sherman's amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent. bonds, to mature within or at the expiration of five years, to protect the gold reserve, was passed by the Senate yesterday a nd ought not to be objected to in the House. The Secretary, says the N. Y. *World*, has the power now to issue bonds under the old law which provides for 4 and 4½ per cent. interest and for a longer term, but should it become necessary to issue new bonds at all they should be for a short term and a lower rate of interest. The passage of the amendment may help the financial situation, and it can certainly do no harm. The objection of Senator Stewart was puerile. The status of silver would not be affected by such a measure, as was clearly shown in the debate, and the only difference between issuing bonds under the new instead of the old law would be fixing of the interest at a lower rate, and the term for which they are to run at five years instead of a longer time. It would be better, however, to repeal the Sherman act providing for the continued coinage of silver. The issue of bonds would only afford a partial and temporary relief. It would not reach the root of the evil nor prove anything like a permanent protection against the threatene l danger.

Mr. Hoffman Chosen President.

Directors of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, says the Baltimore *Sun*, met at their office, in the Equitable building, on Saturday, and selected Mr. R. Cruzon Hoffman President of the company, vice the late John M. Robinson. Mr. Charle- Fisher was elected a member of the board in place of Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman has been vice president of the company many years, and is familiar with the railroad property and the details of its management. His selection as President was expected. Major J. C. Winder was re-elected general manager of the company. The board passed resolutions to the memory of the late President. These will be published after the directors of the auxiliary lines of the Seaboard and Roanoke and other properties of which Mr. Robinson was the executive officer have held their meetings and adopted similar resolutions. These meetings are expected to be held this week. The meeting of Saturday was held to suit the convenience of the out-of town directors of the railroad company who were here to attend Mr. Robinson's funeral last Friday.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Reported by our Special Correspondent.]

RALEIGH, Feb'y 21, 1893.

MR. EDITOR:—The Homestead bill has gone to the table with the seal of fate, a motion to reconsider having been tabled. Great interest was manifested during the discussion—the lobbies and galleries were crowded; and if the bill had been voted on when it first came up, it would undoubtedly have passed; but when the sober second thought came to law-makers who hoped to return to these halls, the bill was killed by a vote of 2 to 1. Another bill is now pending—to reduce the Homestead exemption to $500 and the personal, to $200. We predict for this a defeat by a vote of 4 to 1.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating to the State Normal and Industrial School $19,500 for the next two years and $15,000 annually thereafter. To show how fluctuating a ballot is, we have a fine instance in the vote on the bill introduced by Mr. Long of Alamance, to appropriate a sum not exceeding $20,000 for the construction of a time lock vault in the capitol building for the safe keeping of the funds and valuable papers &c., of the treasury department. This bill was tabled by a large majority about two weeks ago; and when, after being taken from the table and re-referred to the committee who gave it a favorable report, it was read again in the House. It was tabled in less than a minute by a larger majority than ever. The following day, Mr. Long moved to take from the table and reconsider. This was done, and Mr. Long made the same speech he first made advocating the bill, and strange to say, the bill *passed almost unanimously!* Now the State funds, valuable papers &c. will be safe beyond peradventure, and at a very small cost.

The Harris 11-hour bill is now in company with the *dog* and *homestead* bills—*on the table!* This bill provided that women and minors should not be required to work longer than 66 hours per week—an average of 11 hours per day; men being allowed, as now, to work as long as they pleased. It was discussed by Messrs. Kitchin, Spruill, Cook, Jones, of Caldwell, Watson of Forsyth, Robertson, Harris, and others. Those who opposed the bill argued that such a law would lessen the wages of all parties, men included; for, by requiring that the women and minors should not work between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 p. m., the owners would shut down for the night, as it would not pay to run only a part of the factory; and the men, who would be willing and anxious to continue working, would thus be cut off in thin wages, especially those who work by the piece. Again, if only 11 hours were required, the factory owners would pay only by the piece and thus cut down all wages. Others argued that the passage of the bill would open the door to similar legislation in the future, which might be carried too far; capitol would turn aside to other states with less stringent laws; many factories now at work would be compelled to close doors. The operatives did not demand it; while 370,000 spindles in N. C. petitioned against the bill. Mr. Harris discussed the advantages of his bill with fine ability. He had the support of such able men as Messrs. Long of Alamance, Fuller of Durham, and Allen of Wayne. The bill was lost by a vote of 56 to 33, then a motion to reconsider and table passed by the same vote; so the bill is *dead*. The progress of the bill for the creation of the new county of Scotland has infused life into others—thus far, five new counties have been proposed! It is probable that the Scotland bill will pass, and the rest will fail. The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $5,000 for the Soldiers' Home, and $2,000 for the Soldiers' Hospital.

A bill to prevent live stock from running at large in certain parts of Cumberland county has passed 3rd reading in the House; also a bill to establish the graded school for Fayetteville, the assessment of the property to be the same as that made by the county assessors, the poll tax to be levied according to the constitutional equation; bill to establish the stock law in Cedar Creek township; bill to amend the charter of Cumberland Lodge of Knights or Pythias; bills for the relief of Sheriff Smith and Treasurer Troy of Cumberland respectively. Bill to establish the stock law in Flea Hill township has been introduced in the House by Mr. Cook. The above named bills that have passed relating to Fayetteville and Cumberland county, are Mr. Cook's bills also. It can be easily seen that Mr. Cook is a member active in the interests of his constituents.

A bill to appropriate $90,000 to the insane asylum at Morganton and $55,000 to that at Raleigh will probably pass. The bill has been made a special order for to-morrow in the House.

Last week a caucus was held in regard to the bill for repealing the charter of the State Farmers' Alliance, which resulted in the introduction of the bill in the House. The 3rd party were listlessly lolling in their seats when the bill was introduced. It was a "bomb in the camp!" A number of these men in eloquent rage thundered out their blasphemies on the name of *Democracy!* One quite amused the House by descanting on the sudden and unexpected appearance of the bill. "I am very much surprised, Mr. Speaker, I surely am!" After much kicking, the bill passed its final reading with an overwhelming triumphant *aye*. The bill provides that receivers shall be appointed for the business fund of the State Alliance, so that stockholders may have their money refunded to them. Another bill has been introduced by the introducer of the former (Mr. Vance of Buncombe) incorporating the Farmers' State Alliance.

Bill to provide for re-allotment of the homestead has passed third reading in the Senate.

North Carolina is slow, but she comes in on the last round with a whoop. At last we have a State motto! Mr. Battle's bill has passed both houses—on the top, *May 20th, 1775*; on the bottom, *"Esse quam videri."* The act provides that it shall be used on our State seal, &c.

The assembly has a watchful eye over the game of North Carolina. Deer, wild turkeys, opossums, partridges, squirrels, and diamond back *terrapins* have protecting laws. Let Chatham, and the *Raleigh mrrket* look sharp lest this proceed further —the next in line are *rabbits!*

The public printing, after several caucuses, has been settled on Mr. Josephus Daniels, the vote of the last caucus being 83 to 17. Those opposed to the choice are still kicking.

The W. & W. Ry Co. back tax question will probably be compromised as follows: That the road shall pay the State back taxes on its main line for 3 years also for 3 years the back taxes to the counties along their lines, and for 2 years on the main line and equipments to the counties, cities and towns through which it runs. The bill to that effect is a special order for this evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Parmelee offered a minority report of the committee. Much interest is manifested and a warm discussion is anticipated for to-night.

The bill incorporating the Loan and Saving Bank of Charlotte has just passed its final reading in the House. The clerk has just read a message from the Senate, to-wit: that it has just passed the bill before referred to, amending the charter of the W. & W. R. R. Co., requiring taxation. It will probably pass the House to-night. Mr. Cook has just received and introduced bills to the following effect: To authorize the collection of taxes in Fayetteville; for the relief of raftsmen in Cape Fear River, allowing persons to take wood for fire up to high-water mark; to amend section 1783 of the Code, so that a lien may have effect after the delivery of property; to keep the Cape Fear River open below Fayetteville for the passage of shad.

As I write, the reading clerk of the House is reading the revenue bill—quite a long one 60 pages. The House has resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. McNeill in the chair, and it is passing upon the bill by sections. This bill will probably occupy parts of at least 3 days.

There are several matters of interest to the people of Fayetteville now pending in the Senate to which Mr. McLauchlin is assiduously devoting his attention. Mr. McLauchlin's influence increases as the term proceeds. He is a solid man and the better he is known, the stronger his influence.

Many of the assembly are anticipating with much pleasure the trip to the New Berne Fish and Oyster Fair on next Monday.

S. S. J.

State Printing.

State Chronicle.]

There are facts connected with the State printing that should be known to the public.

The joint committee on printing was instructed by the democratic caucus to let out the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, keeping in view at all times the interest of the State.

This committee stated that no bids from newspaper editors would be entertained, that it was the purpose of the committee to deal direct with the person who could do the work and would do it at a fair price.

The committee contracted direct with Edwards & Broughton, and E. M. Uzzell and the contract was signed by these gentlemen.

It was supposed that the matter was settled, and that nothing remained for the committee to do but report to the caucus that it had carried out instructions.

A caucus was called to receive such report. What was done?

The name of the editor of a newspaper was substituted for the names of gentlemen named in the contract.

We do not know how this was brought about. We have evidence as to how it was done.

We are informed that a private and secret caucus was held, by certain parties in the secret, at which the plan of action, developed in the regular caucus, was agreed upon.

We do know that none but the trusted knew of the existence of a purpose to nullify what was generally understood to have been decided, and acted upon to the extent of having been reduced to writing.

Now, while this secrecy? Why should anyone move in the dark who is not afraid of the light?

Is this joint committee on printing willing to occupy the position in which it has been placed by an imposition practised upon a democratic caucus.

Can it afford to say that bids are not to be entertained from editors, and then silently submit to virtually contracting and signing a contract with an editor?

We know the members of the joint committee. They are gentlemen, they are our personal friends and we have the highest regard for them, but no democratic members of the General Assembly can consistently leave the capital for his home, duped by a piece of sharp practice, instigated by a pilfering spirit.

The evidence before the committee showed that with fifteen cents deducted, in favor of the State, from the price at which the printing was now done, would leave a margin sufficient only for living wages.

If this evidence was true, then there is no room for a middle man to sublet the contract. And if there is still room for such a character, the committee has been grossly imposed upon, and there is no honest man who will deny it.

It would not be true to say that the *Chronicle* was acting the "dog in the manger." Far from it.

We have ever advocated the reduction of the printing to the "lowest living price," and this is well known, refusing at all times to be a candidate, except it had been determined to recognized some newspaper at the capital for party services.

The *Chronicle* is content to go out to the people of North Carolina on its merits, conceiving it to be one of its highest duties to point out systematic attempts to plunder the treasury of the State under the guise of a low hypocracy.

Let the subject be uprooted and settled once for all time.

Everybody is tired of it.

News and Observer.

As announced in our local column yesterday morning the caucus took a new turn in the matter of the public printing Thursday night. It having been referred to the printing committee to make a contract at the lowest cost, that committee determined that their instructions required them to exclude all middle men and to deal directly with the job printers. The newspapers were therefore not in it. They were informed that no bid would be received from them. A contract was made in good faith with the two job houses. The caucus threw that contract overboard and decided that it would make the contract with either Edwards & Brough on or with Mr. Daniels, and on a vote the latter was chosen. The price is 15 per cent less than heretofore.

Now let us go back two years ago, when we proposed to take the public printing without the 15 per cent bonus. At that time Mr. Daniels and his friend Mr. Broughton and others appeared before the committee, and in conformity with their wishes and statements the committe reported that the work could not be done at such figures. Now it seems that these gentlemen give the best evidence in the world that it can be done at those figures.

The change in the contract necessarily requires an amendment to the present law, and while that law is being amended, it ought to be improved by throwing greater safe guards around the Treasury. Indeed the accounts of the public printer ought to undergo a pretty careful scrutiny, if the State is to obtain the full benefit of the proposed reduction. For example, take a job lot of blanks on which there is no price fixed by the law, and for which the charge must in the nature of thing be only "a reasonable charge." Let us say that such a job would have been charged last year at $337, the charge being almost entirely discretionary with the printer. If fifteen per cent is to be deducted, would not the tendency of the "discretion" be to charge, say $365, and then deduct the 15 per cent?

Has there been no charge already made against the State, larger than it would have been had not there been a bonus to be paid? Has not paper been charged at a higher price because the bonus had to be paid?

Whether so or not, there will be a tendency to charge a greater price because 15 per cent of the bill has to be remitted, and while the law is being amended, a further amendment should be incorporated in it to meet the tendency to which we refer.

THE BONUS CAUCUS.

We want it to be distinctly understood that as we bowed gracefully to the diseision of the committee, under the resolution of the caucus, to do away with all middlemen and the bonuses and give the public printing contract to the job offices, we do not endorse the action of the caucus in reversing that decision and interjecting a bonus and the middleman into the matter again.

Federal Positions in North Carolina.

Wil. Star.]

We print below a list of Federal positions in North Carolina, for which we are indebted to the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*. The list is not quite complete, U. S. District Attorneys and their assistants and U. S. Marshals and Deputies being omitted, for example. A number of errors, chiefly in the salaries of Postmasters, have been corrected by the *Star*, and in its present shape the article will be read with much interest by the numerous office-seekers to be found everywhere. Reminding the aspirant that a good many of these positions come under the Civil Service rules, we will keep them no longer in suspense, so here's the list:

The engrossing topic being the offices, I find no better use for this space than to give facts compiled from the blue books which many people in the two Carolinas would like to learn. To-day I confine that survey to the "Old North State." Going into the interior, I find one assayer of the Charlotte mint, $1,500 with incidentals; 1 assistant $1,250; three assistants each $23 to $40 per month Internal revenue, eastern district, 1 collector, $4,500; 1 deputy, $1,800; 1 deputy, $1,700; 1 deputy $1,600; 1 deputy, $1,500; 1 deputy, $1,200; 13 deputies each $1,000; 2 stamp deputies, each $1,200; 1 clerk, $1,600; 2 clerks, each $1,100; 1 clerk, $900; 1 clerk, $720; 2 stenographers and gaugers, each $3 per day; 97 store-keepers and gaugers, each $3 per day; 11 gaugers, each $3 per day.

Western district—1 collector, $4,5000; 2 deputies, each $1,800; 1 deputy, $1,600; 1 deputy, $1,400; 2 deputies, each $1,200; 2 deputies, each $1,100; 10 deputies, each $1,000; 10 deputies, each $900; 1 deputy, $600; 1 deputy, $400; 1 deputy, $300; 1 clerk, $600; 1 messenger, $480; 2 distilery surveyors, $2.50 per day; 3 gaugers, fees; 25 gaugers, each per day $3; 1 store-keeper, $4; 398 store-keepers each $2; 6 store-keepers and gaugers, each $3.

Custom House, Wilmington—1 collector, $2,000, fees and commissions; 1 deputy, $1,800; 1 deputy, $1,600; 1 deputy, $1,000; 6 employes, $430 to $900.

Beaufort—1 collector, $1,000 and fees.

Edenton—1 collector, $1,000 and fees; 1 deputy, $720.

Newbern—1 collector, $1,000 and fees; 1 deputy, $900; 1 deputy, $600; 1 deputy, $600; 1 deputy, $1 per day; 1 messenger, $240.

Lighthouse—57 keepers, $320 to $1,000.

Life saving service—Superintendent, $1,800, 23 keepers, each, $720; assistant superintendent of construction, Southport, $125 per month.

Marine Hospital—Surgeon, Wilmington, $1,800; Newbern, $360; Elizabeth City, $250; Steward $480; 7 attendants, $15 to $25 per month.

United States shipping commissioner, Wilmington, fees.

Postoffice clerks now being put in the civil service.

Asheville, 5, $400 to $700; Charlotte, 6, $400 to $700 Durham, 3, $400 to $700; Greensboro 4, $400 to $900; Raleigh, 6 $600 to $1,000; Wilmington, 7, $400 to $1,200, Winston, 3, $300 to $800.

Letter carriers—Asheville, 7, at $850; Charlotte, 6, $600 to $850; Durham, 3, $600; Greensboro, 3, $600; Raleigh, 6, $850; Wilmington, 8 at $850.

Postmasters—Asheville, $2,600; Charlotte, $2,600; Durham, $2,300; Greensboro, $2,300; Raleigh, $2,700; Wilmington, $2,800; Winston, $2,500.

The postoffices at Concord, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Newbern, Oxford and Salisbury pay $1,500 to $2,000.

Industrial North Carolina.

From the Manufacturers' Record.

BUILDING NOTES.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—Hotel.—The erection of a hotel is contemplated. T. J. Griffin can inform.

Red Springs—Cotton Mill.—Endeavors are being made to organize a cotton mill company. H. J. Council can inform.

Washington, N. C.—Jail.—Beaufort Co. will erect a jail, and plans and estimates for one with six steel cells are now wanted, C. M. Brown, chairman of committee.

Elizabethtown, N. C.—Court House.—The plans of Bruce & Morgan, of Atlanta, Ga., have been selected for the new Court House to be built by Bladen county.

Messrs. Moffitt Bros., of Sanford, N. C., intend building a saw mill in connection with their foundry, and will at once commence erecting the building.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

Laurinburg, N. C. A bill to incorporate the Bank of Laurinburg has been introduced in the legislature.

Raleigh, N. C. A bill to allow Raleigh to issue $550,000 of improvement bonds has been introduced in the legislature. The mayor can inform.

Roxboro, N. C. The People's Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. and added 4 per cent. to its surplus, and decided to issue $25,000 in additional stock at 8 per cent. premium.

Raleigh, N. C A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Savings Bank and Trust Co. has been introduced in the legislature,

Monroe, N. C. C. H. Polley, mayor, Monroe, N. C., will receive sealed bids until February 27 for $15,000 in 20-year 6 per cent. bonds, to be issued for electric lights and town hall.

RAILROADS.

Raleigh, N. C. A bill to incorporate the Catawba Falls Bridge Railway Co. has been introduced in the legislature.

Yanceyville, N. C. A bill to incorporate the Atlantic, Yanceyville & Reidsville Railroad has been introduced in the legislature.

Statesville, N. C. J. B. Bostic and others, of Asheville, intend to organize a company to construct a street railway in Statesville.

A Handsome Medal for Mr. Hayes.

Mr. J. J. Hayes, of this city, says the *Wil. Messenger* received a handsome silver medal which Congress under act of June 20, 1874, authorized to be awarded to those who rescue persons from the perils of the sea at the risk of their own lives. The medal came in a handsome case, and was appropriately inscribed. It was awarded to Mr. Hayes for bravely rescuing Mr. Jacob S. Eron from drowning while bathing in the surf at Wrightsville Beach on the 19th day of last August. The Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of State, writes Mr. Hayes a long letter recounting the facts and complimenting him upon his noble deed, and among other things says:

"The witnesses testify that the danger to Mr. Eron was very great and that you made his rescue only at the peril of your own life. Your promptness and gallantry are worthy of high commendation, and it affords me pleasure to be the medium of the award of the accompanying medal, designed to bear testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 20, 1893.

A specimen of disgruntled republican statesmanship is now being given the country by the administration in the manner in which it is dallying with the critical financial situation. Instead of taking some decided step towards relief Mr. Harrison and Secretary Foster are simply doing nothing, being perfectly satisfied if they can stave off the crisis until they have turned the government over to the democrats, thinking thus to escape responsibility for any trouble that may then come. This is worse than cowardly; it is criminal. The people of this country are not idiots; they will know where to place the responsibility should the inaction of this administration result in anything like a financial panic, which heaven forbid.

President-elect Cleveland has now announced all of the members of his cabinet except the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Navy. He has not pleased all of the democrats in Congress—no President ever did, or ever will please all of his party in making up a cabinet—but if the dissatisfaction is any greater than it has been in the dominant party when every cabinet for twenty years past has been announced your correspondent has failed to locate it all. It must be remembered in considering this matter that Mr. Cleveland has introduced something entirely new in polities by announcing the members of his cabinet as fast they are determined upon, thus giving the opposition a chance to appear much greater than it really is, by reason of its being presented to the public in sections, as it were. The objection to Judge Gresham, which at first appeared to be very formidable, is growing less and less, now that its authors have taken time to think of the justice of giving the many thousand independent votes that were cast for Mr. Cleveland representation in the cabinet. There is no opposition to Carlisle as Secretary of the Treasury; Bissell as Postmaster General; Morton as Secretary of Agriculture, or Lamont as Secretary of War, and the little opposition that has been expressed to Hoke Smith for Secretary of the Interior has mostly come from Western men who think a Western man would have been better than a Georgian for that position. And not a single word has been uttered by anybody against the fitness of the gentlemen named for these positions, and after all is not that the principle object aimed at by every President in selecting a cabinet. If Mr. Cleveland will fill the two remaining vacancies with old wheel horses of democracy your correspondent predicts that the cabinet as a whole will be cordially approve by ninety-five per cent. of the democratic party.

Vice-President elect Stevenson will be in Washington this week to remain until after the Inauguration.

One man paid $500 for one hundred seats in the stand which faces the reviewing stand from which Mr. Cleveland will review the inaugural parade, which promises to be the largest ever seen.

The treaty annexing Hawaii, sent to the Senate last week, has been favorably reported. It is probable, but not certain that it will be ratified at this session. The uncertainty arises from the belief of some of the Senators on both sides that it should be left for the next session.

Not a single vote was cast against the confirmation of the nomination of Judge Jackson to the Supreme Court. It is understood that democratic Senators were assured the vacancy made by his promotion would not be filled by Mr. Harrison.

Senator Vorhees is strongly in favor of the amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent five year bonds, up to $50,000,000, whenever in his judgment it may be desirable to do so, for the purpose of adding to the gold reserve. He thinks that the authority will never need to be exercised, because the mere fact that it exists will give stability and inspire confidence throughout the world in our finances. The Senator says there is no connection between this amendment and the Silver question, notwithstanding the efforts made by some to make it thus appear. The amendment, already adopted by the Senate, will, it is believed, get through the House unless the opposition shall conclude to talk it to death.

The Senate voted down the House amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill prohibiting the payment of expenses incurred for warrants or prosecutions under the laws relating to the election of members of Congress. This matter will come up again when the bill gets in conference, but it is not believed that the democrats will be inclined to fight very stubbornly for the restoration of the amendment, because they believe to a man that the whole system of federal supervision of elections will be wiped out by the next Congress.

There will be no Pension reform at this session. The only result of the Pension discussion was some bad language and an attempt to exchange blows by two members on the floor of the House.

Notes from Davidson College.

DAVIDSON, N. C., Feb. 11, 1893.

It has been raining here almost incessantly for the past week, and the red mud has become very unpleasant, especially to us boys from the sand hills.

Ed. Chambers Smith, Esq., of Raleigh, will deliver the annual oration before the Alumni Association at our next commencement. Mr. Smith was a member of the class of '81. He is a rising and successful lawyer, was chairman of the State Democratic Committee four years ago, and missed the nomination for Attorney Generalship of the State last fall by only a few votes.

Mr. A. K. Pool, of the Senior class, has been employed by the Faculty of the College, to give instruction in vocal music. A knowledge of the rudiments of vocal music is beginning to be regarded as an essential part of an education, and the students here are taking great interest in this department. We also have a well organized Glee Club, which often cheers our hearts with sweet music.

Our handsome and well equipped gymnasium under the management of Mr. J. E. Brown, of Charlotte, is used more systematically and advantageously this year than ever before. In fact a marked increase of interest is being taken in all kinds of athletic sports. In addition to our excellent base-ball and foot-ball grounds, we have about ten lawn-tennis courts, moreover an artificial lake is soon to be constructed about a quarter of a miles from the College for the purpose of boating and swimming, and also for ice-skating when the weather will be cold enough for it. We hope this lake will be completed and ready for us before the expiration of the present term.

The election of Marshals for the ensuing Commencement resulted as follows: In the Eumenean Society, J. D. McDowell, Chief; G. D. White, first; Chas. Miller, second; C. M. Bailey, third; and D. R. Pope, fourth. In the Philanthropic Society, W. W. Flowe, first; W. D. Pharr, second; T. J. Hall, third; and E. B. Menzies, fourth.

H. E. C.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

WALTER WATSON.

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STONEWALL PLOWS,	Lime, Hair, Cement.	SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS,
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TRACE CHAINS,		HAMES,
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CLIVIS IRONS,		PLOW BOLTS,
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Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 23, 1893.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

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10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office in Sheriff's building.

10—6, 92—6m

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E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. B. LAFAR.
J. C. HUSKE, JR.—Wanted.
A. J. PEMBERTON & Co.—Kodaks.
ROOM 67 TIMES BUILDING—Wanted.
Q. K. NIMOCKS & Co.—We Never Sleep.
E. L. HUNTER, THOS. M. HUNTER—Dentists.
C. W. BROADFOOT—Town Property for Sale.
A. J. PEMBERTON & Co.—New Prayer Books.
WALTER WATSON—Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
INTER-STATE TRUST AND BROKERAGE Co.—Money on Life Insurance.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad is hauling an immense amount of freight.

In New York.

The editor of the OBSERVER left this week for New York on a business trip.

Brown & Garber, of Wilmington, N. C., are building three large culverts near Fayetteville, N. C., for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

"Bill Arp" to Lecture.

"Bill Arp" (Major Chas. H. Smith), the well-known humorist, will lecture in Williams Hall on Thursday night. Do not miss the rear treat of hearing him.

Homicide in Sampson.

At Roseboro, last week, a negro woman was shot in the head by an unknown person, and her death from the effect of the wound occurred on Sunday.

Bladen County Visited by a Heavy Cyclone.

A destructive cyclone passed over a portion of Bladen county last Saturday, blowing down fences and houses, and generally doing considerable damage.

The Water Works.

From all appearances Fayetteville will soon have a splendid system of waterworks. The pipes are being laid and everything is progressing as rapidly as possible.

The houses which are being built by Messrs. S. H. Strange and John M. Clark on Rowan street are progressing rapidly, and when completed will add greatly to the appearance of that already beautiful street.

Public Administrator.

Capt. Chas. G. Cain, Clerk of Cumberland Superior Court, has conferred upon Ed. R. McKethan, Esq., Attorney and Counselor at Law the office of Public Administrator.

The New Bern Fair.

The East Carolina Fish, Oyster, Game and Industrial association opened its winter fair in Newbern Monday. It is said that the exhibits are the finest ever shown. The fish, oyster and poultry exhibit, especially, surpass anything ever seen in the South.

Tramps.

Since the new schedule of the Atlantic Coast Line went into effect, our city has been infested with tramps, some of them most villainous looking creatures, but as yet we have heard of no attempt at robbery. Still, no one can feel safe until we get a charter, when we will have an adequate police force.

The Question of Separate Cars.

Elsewhere is a communication from Bishop Hood, colored, on the subject of separate railway accommodation for the two races. Bishop Hood is entitled to be heard, but we cannot share his views on the main question. The economic part of the question is one on which we are not prepared to speak. As to the other part, the negroes are themselves to blame for the sentiment which has brought about the present movement.

Fayetteville Marble Works.

Mr. E. L. Remsburg proprietor of the Fayetteville marble works shipped three very handsome marble Tablets to Tarboro the last week. This speaks very highly not alone of our home mechanics but of our city also as it shows that Fayetteville is keeping up with the times in the marble line as well as in all others. Mr. R. informs us that his trade from a distance is rapidly increasing which shows that the public knows where to get first class work.

Drug Clerks to Meet.

On Thursday night, March 2d, the Drug Clerks of the State will meet at Greensboro for the purpose of organizing an association of said clerks, to maintain social, business and personal relations, to see the Pharmaceutical law enforced in regard to non-registered clerks filling prescriptions, and to advance the standard of Drug Clerks in North Carolina, and to assist all true Pharmaceutists in raising the standard of the profession. It interests all Drug Clerks in the State to be present.

Sociable.

An enjoyable sociable was that, held at the residence of Mr. W. D. Gaster last Friday night, under the auspices of the Epworth League. Especially was the music, both instrumental and vocal, a delightful feature of the occasion. Orchestra music was also rendered by Mr. E. L. Remsburg, leader, assisted by Mr. Edna Sheetz on the Euphonium, Mr. Harry Sheetz on the Tuba, and Miss Mary Warwick accompanying on the piano.

Refreshments were served and a handsome sum realized and donated for the benefit of Hay Street M. E. Church.

Washington's Birthday—The Independent Company.

The F. I. L. I. Company celebrated Washington's birthday in the usual manner yesterday, with a street parade and target practice. The shooting was very good considering the high wind that prevailed at the time, and some of the junior members quite distinguished themselves.

The prizes which were handsome souvenier spoons, were won by the following:

E. L. Pemberton first prize,	20
Sam'l Widdifield second prize,	19
C. B. Ledbetter third prize,	19

Messrs. Pemberton, Widdifield and Major Broadfoot tied, all three making 20, and and on shooting off the tie Mr. Pemberton scored 20, Mr. Widdifield 19 and Major Broadfoot 18, Mr. Pemberton therefore winning the first and Mr. Widdifield the second prize. The third prize is for the one making the highest score who has never won a prize.

At a meeting held at the armory Capt. W. W. Huske tendered his resignation as fourth captain, first sergent T. T. Gilvary was elected to fill the position.

Mr. Jno. B. Tillinghast, Secretary of the F. I. L. I., has furnished us with the following interesting notes about the celebration of Washington's birthday, which has always been a holiday with the Company as far back as 1810. That year's celebration being the first of which there is any record:

FEBRUARY 22, 1810.

"The company met this forenoon and fired seventeen rounds in commemoration of the birth-day of George Washington.

DUNCAN THOMSON, Sec'y."

There is no record of celebration in 1811. The records of meeting of 1812 are mostly filled up with preparations for the war, and the records of the first of the year of 1813 are in regard to things happening in camp at or near Wilmington, N. C. The record of Aug. 14th, 1813 is, "Received orders from Major General Brown to return to Fayetteville, and on the 15th inst. commenced a counter march with light "hearts—but d—d heavy knapsacks."

JAS. BAKER, Sec'y *pro tem.*

No record in 1814, 1815 or 1816, but in 1817 "the company was assembled by public notice, as this was a regular meeting;" they did not meet in 1818, or at least there is no record of it, but they did meet in 1819, and "fired seven rounds in honor of the "father of the country." After this date the records show a celebration of this Holiday every year with but few exceptions. It must have been made one of the regular muster days of the company about 1815, and the law has held good to this date.

The Memorial Bazaar at Richmond.

Mrs. N. A. Gregory, who was Miss Laura Moody, of Garysburg—well remembered by many a Confederate soldier, who enjoyed the delightful company that this charming lady's home was ever filled with, notwithstanding the rudenesses of war that surrounded it—has been honored by appointment as one of the North Carolina Committee of the Memorial Bazaar to be held on the 11th of April at Richmond. We have received from Mrs. Gregory an appeal for help from our patriotic people, to the end that our display at this interesting exhibition may do credit to the dear old State. "It is desired," says Mrs. Gregory "that each donation, relics, or articles for tables, or contributions of money, should be sent 'in memory' of some one soldier, command, battle, or victory, with short sketch of same. These sketches will be preserved and put on file in the Museum, thus placing on record for all time these names and memories, perhaps otherwise unknown save to a few. We wish the help of every North Carolinian."

The circular of the Association gives the following information:

The Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association, aided by the Junior Hollywood, the Oakwook and Hebrew Memorial Associations, and all the Confederate Veteran Camps, will hold a bazaar for the benefit of the monument now being raised to the Private Soldier and Sailor of the Confederacy, and for the Confederate Museum, to be established in the house in which President Davis resided during the war. This house having been given to the ladies by the city of Richmond, they ask the help of every man, woman, and child, in order that the entire South may share in the honor of erecting these two monuments.

Each Confederate State will be represented by a table bearing its name, shield, and colors, and articles received will be given to the tables which may be designated by the donor.

It is benefitting that to the dauntless chieftain and his heroic followers these two monuments be raised in the Capital of the Confederacy, the one spot which can never lose its identity with the cause for which they struggled and died.

Money and articles, small and large, for table or restaurant, for use or beauty, should be addressed to "Memorial Bazaar," Richmond, Va.

All packages forwarded free by Southern and Adams Express Companies.

Name and residence of the consignee should be in the corner, but not given as part of the address.

An Old Landmark Gone.

The historic old Hooper mansion says the Wilmington *Messenger* at Fowler's point, on Masonboro Sound, was destroyed by fire on last Sunday. The fire is supposed to have originated in the roof from a spark.

The destruction of this old house removes a notable landmark. It was built by William Hooper, one of the singers of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the famous men of his day. It is said he spent $20,000 or more in improving this place and it was ultimately the cause of his financial ruin. Of late years it has belonged to Mayor Fowler, or his father's estate, and has been occupied by colored people.

The first Masonic Lodge instituted in this section was organized in this old house, but we could not learn the date of its organization.

Lecture.

Tuesday night the Rev. Dr. George delivered in the First Baptist Church an interesting and instructive lecture upon the customs of the people, and products of Armenia.

People and their Movements.

Miss Santos, of Norfolk, has returned home.

Miss Jessie Murchison, of New York, is visiting in the city.

We see by the Raleigh papers that the Hon. G. M. Rose is in that city.

Mrs. Ryburn (nee Faison) is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. R. A. Southerland.

Rev. Dr. George conducted services at the Baptist Church last Sunday morning and night.

Mr. J. G. W. Cobb and family left for Bennettsville last week, where they will reside in the future.

Mr. Claud Haigh left for New York last night where he goes to accept a position with Mr. De Laguel Haigh's Rock Plaster Company.

Mrs. Harrell, of Rocky Mount, is on a visit to her parents, Col. and Mrs. J. A. Pemberton, much to the delight of all her old friends.

Miss Georgia Borden, of Goldsboro, who has been visiting friends in this city has returned home.

Miss Minnie Maddera has returned home after a lengthy visit to Miss Fannie Ledbetter. Mr. Willie Ledbetter accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Jerome left for San Francisco last week, called by the illness of Mrs. Jerome's father. We hope to have them back soon.

Mr. Starr Dye, who is with Armstrong, Cator & Co., made a brief visit to folks at home the past week. It is a pleasure to see Starr looking so well.

Rev. Mr. Lyon, the pastor of Hay Street M. E. Church, was unwell last Sunday, and Rev. Thos. H. Sutton, of the Campbellton Mission Church, filled the pulpit.

Miss Maggie Mallet leaves on Monday for Sonth Bethleham, Pennsylvania, to accept a position as nurse in St. Luke's Hospital. Miss Maggie Whitehead will take charge of her school.

Mr. J. L. Prior, who has been with Jas. J. Johnson, druggist, Raleigh, N. C., has given up his situation there, and will in the future travel for Sharp & Dohme, wholesale druggists, Baltimore.

Mr. W. E Hall, of Winston, is in the city. Mr. Hall who is an accomplished architect, made the design for the Lecture room for the Presbyterian Church and is also bidding for the design for the new Court House.

Mr. Henry Edsall, of New York, is in the city. Mr. Edsall, it will be remembered spent several months here two winters ago for his health, and during that time made many warm friends, who are delighted to see him again.

Dr. J. A. Marsh is at home again after an absence of two months in New York, where he pursued a special course in the treatment of Diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, at the Post Gradual Medical College.

Death of Dr. H. Hill, Sr.

The venerable Dr. John H. Hill, died at 12 o'clock on Sunday at the residence of his son, Dr. John H. Hill, Jr., at Goldsboro. He was a native of the Cape Fear section and would have reached the 86th year of his age two months hence. The Wilmington *Messenger* says: He was a gentleman of education and polish, and was a noble representative of the courtly men who so distinguished this section in the early period. He was a physician by profession and practiced medicine in his early manhood and subsequently developed a fine rice plantation at Liliput on the Cape Fear, near Orton plantation, the elegant place now owned by Col. K. M. Murchison. For many years past he has made his home in Goldsboro.

The remains of Dr. Hill were brought to Wilmington Sunday evening and were intered at Oakdale cemetery yesterday. The funeral services took place at St. James Church, and were conducted by the Rev. Robert Strange, Bishop Watson and the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, rector of St. Stephens Church, Goldsboro.

The following were the pall bearers:

Honorary—Hon. George Davis, Mr. Jno. S. James, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Col. E. D. Hall, Mr. M. Cronly, Mr. E. A. Anderson, Col. James G. Burr, Maj. W. N. Paden and Mr. James Sprunt.

Active—Col John D. Taylor, Mr. William Watters, Col. T. C. McIlhenny, Mr. DuBrutz Cutlar, Mr. Walker Meares, Col. W. L. DeRosset, Gen. W. G. Lewis and Mr. J. Alvis Walker.

Opera House—"The Colonel."

It was a very small house that greeted the splendid comedy "The Colonel" Tuesday night. It was one of the best performances we have had this season and no doubt would have been supurb if there had been an encouraging house. The play itself is full of interesting and amusing scenes and the company is composed of excellent artists Mr. Robinson as Alfred Hummer was exceedingly good and Mr. Sisson as Jehosephat Gringlethrope convulsed the audience with laughter. Miss Josephine Shepherd as "The Colonel" acted her part very well as did all the rest of the company who are thorough artists.

Mr. Cleveland has announced the appointment of the following Cabinet officers: Walter G. Gresham, of Illinois, Secretary of State; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, Secretary of War; William S. Bissell, of New York, Postmaster General; Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior; J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture.

Read our Raleigh letter, it will be found very interesting especially so to the people of this section and city.

People troubled with sick and nervous headaches will find a most efficacious remedy in Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, and thus afford speedy and permanent relief.

Bishop Hood on Separate Cars.

For the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—I see that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature to provide separate accommotion for white and colored people on the cars in this State.

I greatly regret to see this retrogressive movement.

Northern people have frequently asked me about the treatment of colored people here. I have been able to say that we can get as good accommodation on railroads in North Carolina as we can in the North.

If this bill passes I shall not be able to say so.

Everybody ought to know that "separate" and "equal" accommodation for the two races is so nearly an impossibility that no railroad could afford to undertake it.

The number of cars, employes, fuel and other things necessary, would cost more than any road could afford.

Suppose each first and second class car were divided, according to the population, say two-thirds for the white and one-third for the colored people, there would frequently be times when the colored people's department would be crowded, with scarcely standing room, while there would be vacant seats in the white people's part. At other times the white people would be likewise crowded, while there were vacant seats in the colored people's part. This would not be equal accommodation; and the white people would complain, and their complaints would be effective, *for white people are heard.*

Then the colored people, (both genteel and rough), would all be assigned to one end of the second class car, as is the case in every State where separate accommodation has been provided.

No fair minded white man would vote for this measure if he knew, as I know, how greatly the colored people are outraged by it.

In not a single State, so far as I know, has there been first class accommodation, in separate cars, provided for colored people.

I attended the meeting of the Board of Bishops at Knoxville, Tenn., last year. On leaving, four of us bought through first class tickets, but from Knoxville to Paint Rock we were roquired to ride in the colored people's end of the second class car. The other and longer part was second class and smoking care for rough white people. The door between the two apartments was frequently open, which made it almost as unpleasant, much of the time, as if there had been no partition. Beside this no one was prohibited from smoking in our part of the car.

An 80 miles ride under such circumstances was so nearly intolerable that I would have paid double fare if I could have thus escaped; but there was no escape for me. When we touched the North Carolina line, at Paint Rock, and changed to the Richmond and Danville cars, it was like coming out of torment; for the car we left was filthy as well as smokey.

Nothing but absolute necessity will ever take me back to that State to endure such treatment.

But North Carolina is my home, and if the evil comes I cannot so easily escape it.

At another time to avoid the "*Jim Crow*" cars in Kentucky and Tennessee, I traveled several hundred miles out of my way, at a cost of between ten and fifteen dollars more than it would have cost a white man to come direct and with comfort.

This is not equal. With us it is not a matter of taste; it is a matter of fairness, comfort, health—possibly life is involved; for second class cars are generally placed where the greater danger is.

Respectfully, J. W. HOOD.

Self-Government in Colleges.

N. Y. World.]

Two generations or more ago Dr. Thos. Dew, of William and Mary College in Virginia, conceived the idea of treating college students as honorable men and permitting them to govern themselves. He made of the undergraduate body a community and left it to devise its own means of repressing disorder, and still more of preventing practices on the part of any which tended to the injury of all.

He withdrew the tutors who had before been set to watch students in examination for the purpose of preventing cheating. He required instead that each student should certify upon honor on his examination papers that he had received no assistance from books, memoranda or other source in answering the questions. He reminded students that if they permitted any dishonorable fellow to cheat they would themselves be the only sufferers; that the incapable and dishonest fellows would outrank the rest in the record of scholarship, and that the standard of honor in the colleges would suffer.

The students were quick to see the justice of this view. They insisted with pertinacity upon the point of honor and made college much too hot for students who disregarded it. The system has ever since prevailed at the University of Virginia and most other southern colleges.

A like experiment has been tried recently at Princeton, with the happiest results. As soon as freedom was given certain students cheated in examinations. The other students were quick to resent the act as a wrong to themselves and a dishonor to their college. The faculty left the matter in the hands of the undergraduate body, and the students have dealt with it in a way which reflects the utmost credit upon their discretion and skill in government as well as upon their sense of honor.

They appointed a committee to consider the case. The committee has decided that extreme penalties should not be inflicted in a first case, but at the same time that the standard of integrity must be firmly maintained. They direct that each student who was guilty of cheating in the examinations shall at once make application to his professors for a new examination, and that any of them who fail to do this shall be presented to the faculty for expulsion.

No faculty could have dealt more judiciously with such a case than these students have done. No faculty could have dealt with it half so effectively. There will be no more cheating in examinations at Princeton while this spirit dominates the college.

But this is by no means the best result attained. In dealing with this affair the students have learned something of much greater worth than all their Latin and Greek. They have gained practical experience in popular self-government. They have learned the true relations between individuals and the community, the advantages of a just and orderly enforcement of law and the true source of all just laws. They have advanced their education in the science of American citizenship. They are better men for their self-government..

Piles, one of the most disagreeable and painful of disorders, are generally produced by sedentary habits, indigestion, costiveness or intemperance. This disease should be promptly treated by proper remedies. There is nothing more suitable, by its wonderful curative action, than Pond's Extract Ointment, in which the medicinal virtues of Pond's Extract, very valuable in this complaint, are highly concentrated. It is best, however, to use both the Extract and Ointment. Ask your druggist for it, and be sure you get the genuine.

MARRIED.

MCCULLEN—BRINDLE—Last night, by the Rev. Thos. Atkinson, Mr. DAVID MCCULLEN to Miss MINNIE BRINDLE, both of this place.

A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) *Register*, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of **Ayer's Pills.** He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable **Ayer's Pills.** I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and **easy to take** of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try **Ayer's Pills.** They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

An obedience to the simple laws of hygiene and the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will enable the most delicate man or sickly woman to pass in ease and safety from the icy atmosphere of February to the warm, moist days of April. It is the best of spring medicines.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Marry Young and buy of KING BRO.'S.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

At King Bro.'s can be found everything kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE

Do You Want a Public Office?

There are 180,000 offices within the gift of the new Administration, and now is the time for those seeking public employment to take proper steps to secure one of these lucrative positions. All who are interested should at once send for a copy of the United States Blue Book. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, 75 cents, post paid. Order now, address the Business Manager of the OBSERVER, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling	9
Middling	8¾
Strict Low Middling	8¼
Low Middling	8¼

Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 30 cents
Rosin steady at 90c.

NEW PRAYER BOOKS

ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.

"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION

JUST RECEIVED.

We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

2—23—tf

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "*First.*"

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. H.

We have just received a car load of

Sashs, Doors and Blinds,

which are as nice a lot as have ever been in Fayetteville. Our prices will surprise you. We invite you to call and examine our

CHEAP MANTELS.

and especially our beautiful lot of

5 PANEL DOORS.

Remember we are the

Authorized Agents

FOR NEW LEE, NEW PATRON, SELMO AND SEMINOLE COOKING STOVES.

These goods have had a wonderful sale, and are giving daily satisfaction to a great many people. Remember the factory is near you, and that we always carry the repairs for these stoves, so you cannot do better than buy them from us.

DIXIE PLOWS.

We have bought these Plows and others at just the cost of manufacturing them, and we will give you a bargain.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

2—23—93—tf

WANTED.

We can give lucrative employment to two or three young men and one young lady. Address, with references,

ROOM 67 TIMES BUILDING,
2—23—2t Chattanooga, Tenn.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The Warden Property on Ramsey and North Streets has been cut up into six lots, and is now offered for sale on easy terms.

Two of the lots lie on Ramsey Street and four on North Street

Unless sooner disposed of this property will be offered for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, March 13th, at 12 o'clock M.

For particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Atty

CHAS. GLOVER, Auct'r.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 23, 1893—ts

WANTED,

A Live, Wideawake Agent in Every Town in North Carolina to Handle Robbins Hold-Backs.

They are invaluable to anyone who drives. Can be attached to any shaft vehicle in ten minutes and render a smashup from runaway teams unlikely.

The prices for these attachments range, according to finish, from 60c. to $1.50.

The following speaks eloquently in favor of the device:

This is to certify that I have the Robbins Hold-Backs and would not be without it for any consideration, as I had a practical illustration of its benefit yesterday in a runaway—it saved my buggy from total wreck and my horse from injury.

W. C. MCDUFFIE, M. D

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 9, 1892

Address

J. C. HUSKE, JR., Manager.
2—23 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

KODAKS.

Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $18.00 to $65.00

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

2—23—tf

Money on Life Insurance.

We have recently fully completed our facilities for handling loans on Tontine and Endowment Insurance Policies. We loan upon reasonable terms about 90 per cent. of the surrender value of policies issued by the following companies, viz:

Equitable, Ætna, Mutual Life of New York, Connecticut Mutual of Hartford, New York Life, North Western Mutual, Penn Mutual, Provident Life of Hartford, Union Central, Mutual Benefit of Newark, N. J., Brooklyn Life, United States Life, Washington Life of New York, and other good Companies.

All loans made for a period of twelve months, with privilege of renewal. No policy accepted that has been outstanding less than three years. If you do not care to secure a loan we will buy your policy for cash.

We also deal in investment securities, including railroad stocks and bonds, State, City, County and Township bonds and warrants.

Inter-State Trust and Brokerage Co.,

240 Fayetteville St., Cor. Park Ave.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

2—23—3m

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,

JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb 16, 1893.

PANSEYS.

The finest lot of PANSEYS we ever had From pots 50 cts. per doz.; from seed-bed 25 cts. per doz. Choice Geraniums in variety $1.00 per doz.; and a full stock of Greenhouse Plants in fine condition. Hydranges; Roses; Sweet Olives; Lauristinus; Aeuba Japonica from pots. Pines, Spruces, Arbourvitæs, Hedge-plants and Flowering Shrubs in abundance.

No excuse for sending off for plants.

2—16—93—2m

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.

D. Landreth & Sons' Garden Seeds.

Having secured the sole agency for this place of Peter Henderson & Co., I now have a complete assortment of their seeds. Friends who have been ordering direct from this firm can save time and postage by buying of me. See the subjoined certificates:

MR. HORNE,

Responding to your inquiry, will say my experience with garden seeds from different prominent growers has been extensive. During the past five years I have thoroughly tested those of Peter Henderson & Co., and now prefer them to all others.

W. P. WEMYSS.

Jan'y 25, 1893.

My judgment and experience coincides with the above.

W. W. HUSKE.

I have also a full assortment from the old and reputable firm of D. Landreth & Sons.

H. R. HORNE.

2—2—93—1m

Sale of Valuable Land under Mortgage.

By virtue of a certain land mortgage executed by Isham D. Black and wife Mary C. Black to Percy L. Crawford, which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, N. C., in Book S, No. 4, pages 190, 191 and 192, the following valuable real estate will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder at public auction, at the time and place and on the terms named below, viz: First Tract, located in 7ist township and containing 161 acres, beginning at Buie's corner in Graham's line, runs thence as Graham's line N 2 E. 31.63 chains to a stake, thence N. 2 E. 14.50 chains to a stake in Isaac Bethune's line, thence N. 88 W. 23 chains to a stake, thence S. 70 W. 9 chains to a stake, thence S 13 E. 21.50 chains to Currie's corner, hence with the line of Currie's land about South 5 chains to Currie's corner, thence N. 23 10 chains to a stake, thence S. 88 E. 22.75 chains to the beginning. Second Tract contains 38½ acres, beginning at a stake at corner of the above runs hence W. 16 chains to a stake at two pines, thence N. 14.50 chains, thence N. 31 chains to a post oak McCall's corner, thence S. 23½ E. 7.65 chains to Buie's corner, thence S. 39 E. 20 chains, thence West 15 chains, thence South 0 chains, thence East 1. chains, thence South 2.50 chains to the beginning.

Place of sale: Court House door, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Monday, March 6th, 1893, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

Feb'y 2, 1892—ts

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Established 58 Years.

STOCK REPLETE

FROM WHICH TO SELECT

Most Desirable

ARTICLES FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Souvenier Spoons.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

TO THE "TRADE" ON

Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks,

Silver-plated Ware

—AND—

Spectacles.

Warren Prior & Son,

Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

2—9—93

The Great Dyspepsia remedy OTTERBURN LITHIA WATER—40 cents per gallon at King Bro.'s.

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

At King Bro.'s ladies buy SUPERIOR TOILET ARTICLES.

INSURE WITH

McNEILL & CO

Life and Fire Insurance.

Office. Room 5, Thornton Block,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nearly $75,000,000

of Capital Represented.

2—9—93

At King Bro.'s you will find only NEW SEEDS. No old stock.

The Fayetteville Steam Laundry

Under New Management,

BEGS TO INFORM ITS PATRONS THAT IT IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

LAUNDRY WORK

AT MOST REASONABLE FIGURES.

Give us a Trial.

Fayetteville Steam Laundry

11—17—92 tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 72 cents; Package (4 boxes), $2. May be obtained through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,

Dec. 22—tf E. L. REMSBURG.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

GO TO

J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

CASH STORE,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

FOR BARGAINS IN

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Caps, Trunks, Valises,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SPRING GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY AND CONTINUE FOR A MONTH.

A specialty is a good nickel plated Watch for $1.50.

1—19—93

Banks's Stand Resuscitated

BY A. H. WATSON.

On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in

CONFECTIONS

AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Green St., opposite Overbaugh House.

2—2—93—tf

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 up wards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer Murchison,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,

Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays. Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
Manager.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, $15 for the SINGLE CASE ODELL, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines simplicity with durability, speed, ease of operation, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon

HAWAII.

Timely Facts about this Kingdom and its People.

The kingdom of Hawaii is about as large as New Jersey and has a population as large as that of Hoboken.

The area of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands is 7,629 square miles. The area of New Jersey is 8,320 square miles. The population of the little kingdom which has just been turned topsy-turvy is about 80,000. The population of Hoboken is about the same. Queen Lilioukalani ruled over about as many people as does the Mayor of Hoboken.

The twelve beautiful islands of Hawaii lie in the Pacific Ocean, on a line between Mexico and China. They are 2,100 miles southwest of San Francisco, and it requires only four days' voyage on a fast steamship to reach them. They extend in a line 350 miles long from northeast to southwest. Eight of them are inhabited, and the others are small islets and uninhabited.

When the adventurous Captain Cook discovered the islands a century ago they had a population of 300,000 healthy and happy pagans. These have been civilized off the face of the earth till there are only 35,000 pure natives left. They are of a brozne brown, and have black straight hair. Some of the men are almost giants, and much exceed Europeans in stature. Excessive fatness, as in some parts of Africa, is considered beautiful, and native women who are inclined to embonpoint are much admired.

The natives are not Africans and not Malays. They belong to the Polynesian race, and are cousins, so to speak, of the inhabitants of New Zealand and Samoa. Five thousand miles of sea lies between Hawaii and New Zealand, but the two peoples can understand each other. The musical Hawaiian speech may become the language of American opera. It has twice as many vowel sounds as Italian.

The Queen who has lost her throne is Queen Lihoukalani, That is her Sandwich Island name. Her everyday name was Princess Lydia.

Her neighbors who didn't like her called her "Mrs. Dominis." One day there came to the Sanwich Islands a gay sailor boy of the name of John O. Dominis. He fell in love with the island princess, who was heir to the throne, and his suit was so successful that he married her. He never furled any more sails on a ship, and was known as the Prince Consort.

Only four years ago Prince Dominis was walking on Broadway, having come to New York with Queen Kapiolani, who was on her way to attend Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. He died a short time ago, and the widowed Queen Lihoukalani is now in mourning for him.

She is a cultivated Hawaiian woman. She speaks English, is a promoter of charity fairs, and gives a garden party once a month to tourists. She is assisted to receive by the standing army, the members of the House of Nobles and the Hawaiian brass band.

The standing army of the Sandwich Islands is a force of about 150 men divided into the "Queen's Own Guard," the "Household Troops," and the "soldiers of the line."

Connected with the palace is a "gilded chariot of state," and all the machinery for being a monarch.

The palace is a beautiful building, and contains forty rooms. It stands in the capital, Honolulu, is three stories high, and is built of concrete. It contains costly gifts from the kings of Europe and the princes of Asia. It measures somewhat the progress of the Hawaiian Islands that, though the Queen's ancestors were cannibals in the last century, the palace contains a library and a music room. In the throne room is the world-famous yellow feather cloak.

There is a beautiful bird on the Sandwich Islands which has under each wing a small tuft of golden feathers. King Kamehameha I, wanted to be a swell in the Pacific Ocean, and he had a war cloak made of these feathers. To measure it like a sealskin sacque, this golden-feather cloak was forty-eight inches long and 138 inches wide at the bottom.

It was one of the biggest tailoring jobs on record. It took nine reigns to make it. Forests of birds furnished its golden feathers. It is the only cloak of the kind in the world. Kamehameha I. was the Sandwich Island Julius Cæsar, and he wanted to have a mantle worthy of his greatness.

Everybody remembers when that merry sovereign, King Kalakaua, ruled the Sandwich Islands. He was a king, but he was as happy as a serving-man in a tap-room. The king was an expert at drawpoker. According to all accounts, he could have given "Hungry Joe" points on the gentle art of "bunco," and Kid Miller could have gone to school to him with profit.

It is said that he "buncoed" a Chinaman out of $50,000 in a few hours. His brother would have succeeded him on the throne had he not died in April, 1877. His brother's daughter, Princess Lilioukalani, then became heir apparent. King Kalakaua died in San Francisco in 1891, and on January 19 of that year the Princess was crowned. She is past fifty years of age.

The present heir-apparent is her neice, Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria—Kawehiu—Kaiulanim—Lunalilo—Kalanianaia—music, etc., in Europe.

Jeff. Davis's Desk.

Mr. Blaine's old desk in the Senate is now occupied by Senator Hale, who was one of the dead statesman's closest friends. This desk, like many others in the Senate, is now famous. Take the desk of Senator Cockrell, for instance. It used to be the desk at which Jeff Davis sat when he represented Mississippi in the Senate from 1848 to 1861. During the war some of the soldiers quartered in the capitol learned this fact, and they made a raid upon it with their bayonets. They were attempting to demolish it, when an official of the Senate hurried to its rescue.

"What are you doing?" he asked of the angry militiaman.

"Breaking up Jeff Davis's desk," they answered, as they made another stab with their bayonets.

"It is not Jeff Davis's desk," was the answer. "It is the property of the government, and if you don't stop d—d quick you will go to jail."

Then the soldiers ceased, but to-day ugly holes made by the bayonets in the polished mahogany tell a mute, but eloquent story of the passions of 1861.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans, J. K. Abbott, d, and J. J. Gatling, d.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Aycock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; Jno. P. Leach, d.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Pou, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Burch, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. H. Schoolfield, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John L. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; K. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. S. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and M. A. Royall, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry, U. M. Stack, d.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J: S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Blalock, d.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell, d, and Jos. S. Davis, d.

Thirty-fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

Summary.

Democrats,	48
People's Party,	2
Total,	50

House.

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—R. A. Hamilton, d.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden—Felix Jones, r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell—R. W. Williamson, r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee—F. P. Axley, r.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie—W. R. Ellis, r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward, d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L. Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson—J. Williams, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford—W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitloy, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon—J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison—C. B. Mashburn, r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell—T. D. Vance, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash—L. A. Loyd, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico—Leroy Harper, p. p.
Pasquotank—H. M. Pritchard, p. p.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person—S. B. Satterfield, r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn, d.
Polk—Grayson Arledge, r.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d, and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C. E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes—S. G. Petree, r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania—Thos. S. Wood, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance—Jas. M. Watson, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren—W. W. Long, d.
Washington.—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

Summary.

Democrats	90
Republicans	17
People's party	12

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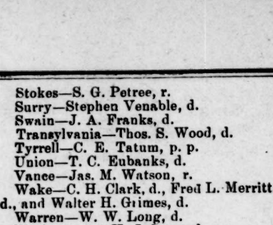

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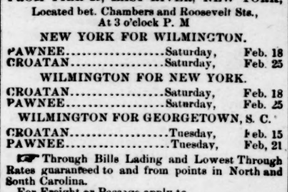

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect January 22nd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 9, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville.	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	7:00 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	4:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:35 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	10:15 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	11:40 a. m
Arrive Madison,	12:30 p m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	1:15 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	2:10 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:20 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove wit the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all point north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke. and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.
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J. W FRY, General Manager.

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AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 29th, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 27. Daily.	No. 15. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 35. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	12 30	5 05	11 20	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 58	.....	.....	.....	P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	1 15	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	8 34	3 25	.....	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence	10 25	10 40	6 05	.....	8 30

	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 48	7 58	.....
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	8 43	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 47	9 55	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 25	11 35	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 1st, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 66.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	9 20	7 30	.....	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	11 48	9 34	.....	9 50
Leave Selma....	.....	1 14	.....	.....	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	1 58	11 30	.....	12 50

	No. 48 Daily.				
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	.....	8 00	4 00	.....
Leave Magnolia	11 10	.....	9 30	5 40	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 20	.....	10 33	6 59	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	.....	11 15	7 48	.....

	No. 14 Daily.				
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	1 58	11 30	7 48	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 05	3 45	1 01	9 30	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 5:15 P M, Halifax 5:35 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 6:23 P M. Greenville 7:58 P M., Kinston 9:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:20 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:50 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 6:35 P M., Parmele 7:35 P. M., arrives Washington 9:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leave Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M. Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:30 A M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7.15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:30 A M and 5:30 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41. 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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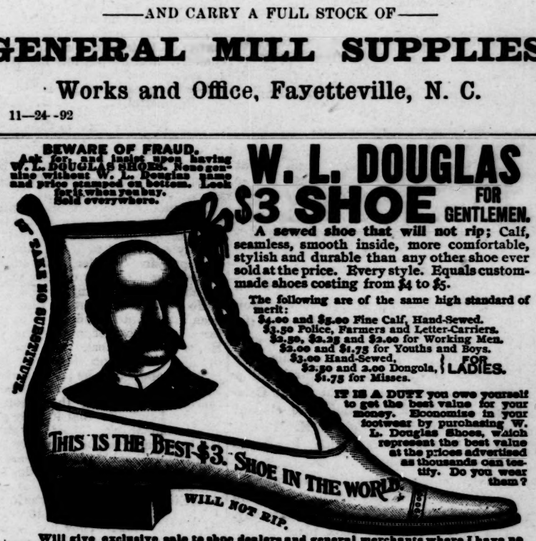

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